

Poetry.

THE "LILEY OF THE WEST."

The Minnesota Tribune declares this to be a verbatim copy of a "poem" addressed to a lady of that city by a love-sick youth from Indiana:

I just came down from the back-woods state—some pleasure cut to find a handsome girl from Indiana just suited to my mind.

Her rosy cheeks and rolling eyes like arrows pierced my breast and they called her hand—some clare the lily of the west.

I courted her for just a days, her love I thought to gain; to soon, to soon she allied me which gave me grief and pain.

She robbed me of my liberty and deprived me of my rest but still I love my clare the lily of the west.

MY DREAM.

I dream a dream the other night down by yon shady grove I saw a chap of high degree conversing with my love.

He sung he sung so merrily while I was soar oprest and he sung to lovely clare the lily of the west.

I rushed up to my rival a dagger in my hand I tore him from my true love and boldly made him stand.

Being mad to desperation my dagger pierced his breast and I was betrayed by clare the lily of the west.

Congressional.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

A New Financial Bill Introduced by Senator Sherman.

Bill Passed by the House for Preservation of Buffalo.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1876.

THE SENATE.

Mr. Logan presented the petition of disabled soldiers asking that the provisions of the act of June 13th, 1874, be extended so as to include all who lost an arm below the elbow or leg below the knee, and that they be allowed a pension of twenty-four dollars per month. Referred.

Mr. Morton presented a petition signed by fifteen thousand women of Indiana, and nearly fourteen thousand voters of that State, on the subject of temperance, asking Congress to appoint a commission and investigate, and to report as to the effect of alcoholic liquor traffic; secondly, to prohibit the importation of alcoholic liquors from foreign countries; thirdly, to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States; fourthly, to require total abstinence from alcoholic liquors of all civil, military and naval officers of the United States.

Mr. Morton said, as his petition was signed by the voters, mothers and wives of Indiana, he would ask to have it read and printed in the Record, and referred to the Committee on Finance. So ordered.

He also presented the petition of Robert Small, of Charleston, asking compensation for the capture of the steamer Planter, at Charleston, in May, 1864. Referred.

Mr. Morton, in presenting the petition, said Samuel Small captured the steamer in Charleston Harbor, and delivered her to the officer commanding the United States squadron outside the harbor. It was a gallant achievement, and had he been an officer of the navy he would have received a large amount of prize money. As it was he received but a very small sum. He hoped the Committee on Naval Affairs would give the petition attention.

Mr. Morton also presented the petition of two thousand citizens of Indiana and Kentucky in favor of aid to the Texas Pacific railroad company. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill amendatory of the acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, authorizing the refunding of the national debt. Placed on the calendar.

The bill is as follows: That the acts to authorize the refunding of the national debt, approved July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, be so amended that the amount of bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest authorized to be issued be increased to \$300,000, and that they be payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from the date of their issue instead of after fifteen years.

Second. This act shall not be construed to authorize any increase of the total amount of bonds provided for by the acts to which this act is an amendment, nor authorize any increase whatever of the bonds of the United States, and all provisions of acts to which this act is amendatory, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and hereby continued in force and effect.

Mr. Wadleigh moved to reconsider the vote by which the report of the conference committee on the joint resolution to pay interest on the 3-65 bonds was agreed to on Monday last. He said he made the motion for the purpose of stating the reasons which prompted him to give that notice on Monday. If the means could be devised to ascertain which bonds had been issued for fraudulent claims, it should be done; but, after careful examination of the subject, he had come to the conclusion that they could not be separated, and must all be paid. If these bonds issued for fraudulent claims were now in the hands of thieves, to whom they were issued, they could be put off on innocent persons before any investigation could be made to ascertain which had been issued for fraudulent claims. He spoke of frauds committed in the District, and said they had almost made the name of the District infamous among the honest people of the country. Bonds had been issued to pay counsel employed to defend the Board of Public Works, and they had been issued to carry out that diabolical safe-burglary conspiracy, connected to induce an innocent man, and also to pay for all fraudulent claims under the monstrous system of extending contracts, but it was impossible to have them separated from the bonds issued for honest claims, and all must be paid.

Mr. Merrimon asked if the Senator said 3-65 bonds were issued to pay counsel employed by the Board of Public Works.

Mr. Wadleigh said he understood that the gentlemen who conducted their defense carried their claim before the Board of Audit and were allowed \$12,000. For the reasons above stated, that it would be impossible to separate fraudulently issued bonds from those honestly issued, he withdrew the motion to reconsider.

Mr. Ingalls said the motion to reconsider could not be withdrawn, and he submitted that, if the allegation made by

the Senator from New Hampshire were true, it should not be withdrawn.

Mr. Boye said the Senate owed it to its own dignity to examine into this matter. If \$12,000 worth of these bonds had been issued to pay counsel, the matter should be investigated.

Mr. Wadleigh asked leave to withdraw his motion to reconsider the vote.

The question being on granting such leave, Mr. Morrill, of Maine, moved to lay the request on the table. Agreed to—yeas, 57; nays, 1.

Mr. Morrill then moved to lay the motion to reconsider the vote on the table, pending which Mr. Salisbury moved to adjourn. Agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 28. Adjourned.

NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The National Democratic Convention, prior to its adjournment on Tuesday night, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved That the National Democratic Executive Committee be instructed to continue its headquarters at Washington, and take such steps as may be deemed expedient to secure the necessary organization in the several States, and that the chairmen of the central committees in their respective States be requested to co-operate with it in effecting the same.

The National Democratic Committee, to whom is delegated the power of fixing the time and place of holding the National Democratic Convention of 1876, have appointed Tuesday, the 27th day of June next, at noon, as the time, and selected St. Louis as the place for holding such convention. Each State will be entitled to a representation equal to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States and the Territory of Colorado, whose admission in July as a State will give it a vote in the next electoral college, is also invited to send delegates to the convention. Democratic, Conservative and other citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations, desiring to co-operate with the Democratic party in its present efforts and objects, are cordially invited to join in sending delegates to the national convention. Co-operation is desired from all persons who would change an administration that has suffered the public credit to become and remain inferior to other and less favored nations; has permitted commerce to be taken away by foreign powers; has stifled trade by unjust, unequal and pernicious legislation; has imposed annual taxation and rendered it most burdensome; has changed growing prosperity to widespread suffering and want; has squandered public moneys recklessly, and defiantly and shamelessly used the power that should have been swift to punish crime, to protect it. For these, and other reasons, the National Democratic party deem the public danger imminent, and earnestly desirous of securing to our country the blessing of an economical, pure and free government, cordially invite the co-operation of their fellow citizens in the effort to attain this object.

Signed by: Thos. A. Walker, S. E. Cockrell, Frank McCarty, Wm. H. Barran, Charles Beaman, Charles E. Dyke, A. R. Lawton, Cyrus H. McCormick, Thomas Dowling, E. M. Ham, Isaac E. Eaton, Henry D. McHenry, Henry D. Ogden, L. D. M. Sweet, A. Leo Knott, William A. Moore, William Lechren, J. H. Sharp, John G. West, George L. Miller, Thomas H. Williams, M. V. B. Edgerly, Theodore F. Randolph, M. W. Ransom, John G. Thompson, James K. Kelly, James P. Barr, Nicholas Van Slyke, Thomas G. Simmons, William B. Bate, F. S. Stockdale, B. B. Smalley, John Goode, John Blair Hoge, George H. Paul, Thomas M. Patterson.

ADOLPH SCHILL, Chairman.

FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Secretary.

National Democratic Committee.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES IN OHIO.

From the Springfield Transcript.

From the hands of Mr. Ogilvie, Representative from this county, we have received the annual report of the Auditor of State, which exhibits some curious features in detailing the manner in which the general revenue fund of the State was expended during the past fiscal year. Beginning with Governor Allen, we find that the most extravagant expense he indulged in was a portrait of Gov. Noyes, which cost the State \$485, and we do not believe the investment will ever return one-tenth of one per cent. of the original cost.

It is when we strike the contingent expenses of the Auditor of State that the richest lead is developed. This is under the head of washing towels. It appears that John Williams—who, by the similarity of name, it is fair to judge is a near relative to the Auditor of State—does the washing of towels for the office, in addition to other duties, such as messenger and the purchase of postage stamps. The fiscal year begins with the 15th of November, 1874, and, as it appears in the report, is as follows:

PAID FOR WASHING TOWELS.	
November, from 15th.....	\$ 2 80
December.....	3 00
January.....	3 00
February.....	4 50
March.....	9 00
April.....	15 00
May.....	29 10
June.....	3 00
July.....	20 40
August, under head of etc, there-fore.....	Uncertain
September.....	4 50
October.....	4 50
November, to 15th.....	5 80

Total for the year..... \$106 50

Presuming that the price for washing towels is about the same in Columbus as in Springfield, we figure out that amount would pay for washing 1414 dozen towels. There are employed in the Auditor's office seven clerks, and this would provide the lot with five clean towels for each working day of the year. That such a number is absolutely needed, is incredible, unless, indeed, the coalheavers employed about the furnaces that heat the State building also dry their blackened faces in the Auditor's wash room.

By a comparison with the expense of providing the luxury of clean towels for the other official departments of the State House we are forced to the conclusion that public economy requires that the Auditor shall discharge John Williams from the washing business, and hand the towels over to some humble and needy washerwoman, who, with less ambition to figure in the annual report, might be induced to do the actual labor involved in the washing at a reduced cost. We find that in the Treasurer of State's office, with three clerks, the washing cost only, for the entire year, \$5.50, while in the office of Secretary of State, where never less than eight, and often more, clerks are employed, the washing of towels cost \$10 for the year. The fact that this office is occupied by Democrats with "unwashed" reputations must be taken into consideration, however.

The Attorney General, squandering none of the State's money for washing towels, but there is a suspicious item in his contingent expenses for ammonia that should be investigated. If the State is forced to pay foot-baths, it should first be settled, by careful inquiry, whether

Podagrace is not less expensive than ammonia.

In the contingent expense of the Clerk of the Supreme Court is an item of this sort: "Photograph of Rodney Foss, \$50." We never heard of this gentleman, nor can we explain why this honor is paid him, but suppose he was a celebrated man among the Ohio pioneers, and that it is proper that the lineaments of his face should be preserved with those of other noted men.

In striking contrast with this last item, we discover that the State Librarian has expended \$1 for the portraits of ex-Governors Allen and Hayes, just 50 cents for each. This is commendable economy. An appropriation by the Legislature of 374 cents for frames is deemed advisable. We have attempted to exhibit the manner in which the State taxes are in part invested, but the list is of necessity incomplete. Those tax-payers who can obtain possession of a copy of the annual report of State Auditor will find ample food for reflection in the multifarious items of expenditures with which it abounds.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRACY

NOMINATION OF STATE OFFICERS—PLATFORM OPPOSED TO THE RESUMPTION ACT.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 23.—The Democratic State Convention was held to-day, every town in the State had a full delegation. The old State ticket was re-nominated. It was as follows: Governor, Charles R. Ingersoll; Lieutenant-Governor, George G. Sill; Secretary of State, Marvin H. Sanger; Treasurer, William E. Raymond; Comptroller, Albert R. Goodrich.

The committee on resolutions reported the following Democratic-Liberal platform:

The Democratic-Liberal party of Connecticut, in convention assembled, pledge themselves anew to the principles which they have repeatedly adopted, and which the people of this State have approved. The Constitution and Union shall be maintained, with the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and we demand for the individual the largest liberty, consistent with public order, for State self-government, and for Federal government a return to the methods of peace and constitutional limitations of power.

Second. The civil service of the government has become alarmingly corrupt. It is an instrument of personal ambition and an object of selfish greed. It has become a reproach to free institutions. We therefore regard a reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour, and believing that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claim for public employment, we demand that public station shall become again a post of purity and honor.

Third. The public credit of the Union must be maintained. Federal taxation should provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government economically administered, and for a reduction of the national debt, while the tariff laws should be adjusted for the purpose of revenue only.

Fourth. The public lands must be preserved for actual settlers, and subsidies of money or lands to corporations and speculators should cease entirely.

Fifth. The Democratic majority in the House of Representatives are especially deserving of popular support in their policy of reducing the expenditures of the Federal government to the actual needs of the public service, thus cutting off supplies which have for eleven years invited corruption and fed an army of plunderers.

Sixth. The only currency known to the Constitution of the United States is gold and silver, and coin, form the only stable basis for the commercial necessities of the world. The Democratic party of the Union has never failed to recognize and support this essential principle, but following a great and costly war we find an irredeemable currency at our doors. It is, therefore, the duty of Congress to adopt such measures as shall lead to an early resumption of specie payment, while guarding its acts with that prudence which the interests of the commercial, manufacturing and industrial pursuits imperatively demand.

Seventh. That act of the last Congress, passed by the Republican majority, declaring that there shall be specie payments on or before 1st of January, 1876, was a scheme of mere party expediency, supported by no measure tending to secure resumption. It was a deception and a fraud. Its results have been injurious, as the business interests of the country could not be shaped and conducted to harmonize with an ineffective and deceptive act. We respectfully ask Congress to substitute for it a well defined and practical legislation tending to an accumulation of gold as the basis for the resumption of funding and cancellation of a portion of the greenback circulation in a convertible bond bearing a low rate of interest.

Eighth. That the convention, having confidence in the ability and integrity of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, rely upon such action at their hands as will aid in placing the finances of the country upon a constitutional basis.

A resolution offered by a member of the New Haven delegation making greenbacks a full legal tender was almost unanimously rejected.

The resolutions were then unanimously passed. Delegates were appointed to the Democratic Convention.

GRANT TO BE RE-NOMINATED AND RE-ELECTED.

From J. W. Forney's London Letter to the Press.

A thoughtful and unusually careful friend writes to me from Philadelphia, under date Nov. 23, as follows: "Now I am going to startle you. Grant is to be re-nominated and re-elected," and as if elements of evil as the basis for the resumption of funding and cancellation of a portion of the greenback circulation in a convertible bond bearing a low rate of interest.

The resolutions were then unanimously passed. Delegates were appointed to the Democratic Convention.

On Thursday Treasurer Magee arrived at Port Clinton, and that night about 9 o'clock he and a posse of men, including the Mayor of Port Clinton and a constable, went to the treasury and burst the door of the room open. When they entered they were confronted by Mr. Wright, who told them that they must not go near the safe. The constable produced a writ of replevin for the keys, but as Mr. Wright considered his own authority as examiner higher than the authority of the constable, he refused to deliver the keys to the officer. This caused considerable excitement among the posse, and it was quite evident that some of them wanted to use force if the keys could not be recovered peacefully. Mr. Wright asked Treasurer Magee for the combination of the lock on the vault in order that he might open the safe and count the money therein, as he was authorized and empowered to do so by the Auditor of State. Magee refused to give him the combination, and the party thereupon seized Mr. Wright, threw him out of the room and kept him out. There are, of course, various conjectures as to what was done after the examiner had been put out of the place.

The affair creates the most intense excitement at Port Clinton and in that vicinity. The Auditor of State has been fully advised of the whole matter, and will doubtless take prompt action in reference to it.

A WOMAN TERRIFIED.

A House Ransacked by a Burglar Before the Eyes of its Mistress.

Hugh Montgomery's home, at 430 West Thirty-fifth street, was ransacked late on Friday night by a burglar. Mrs. Montgomery gives the following account of the robbery: "It was about half past 10 o'clock, and I was sitting by the stove in the front room that looks upon Thirty-fifth street, rocking the cradle of my little boy; my husband had just gone out to escort a lady to the horse-cars, and I was left alone with my child, two years old, in the lower rooms. The hired girl was asleep in a distant room, and the family that live up stairs were abed. I was listening for the return of my husband, and suddenly I heard a low scraping of a footstep on the door stone, and then I heard the click of a key in the front door; then it was withdrawn; there was another click, and the door opened. The person who had entered paused in the hallway for several seconds, and the hall door was thrown open quickly, and the black-muffled figure of a man sprang into the room. He crossed it at two steps, and came close beside me, and placing the muzzle of a large revolver at my cheek, said, in a low, hoarse tone: 'If you speak a word above a whisper I'll blow your brains out.' I was paralyzed; I couldn't move or make a sound, and the work that I had been sewing on fell to the floor. I could only look at the robber, who was a short, stout, square-shouldered man, dressed in a dark-brown overcoat, dark trousers, and with peculiar rubber overshoes that muffled his tread. His coat collar was turned high up about his neck, and his wide-brimmed, black slouch hat was pulled far down, so that I could not see his eyes. He had no whiskers of any kind, and I could see only a portion of his face and neck, which was dark and swarthy. He was rather flashily dressed, and his foot was as small as a woman's."

"Where's your money?" he said, menacingly; and I pointed, mechanically, to the desk, on the top of which was \$3.75 in bills. He took the money, counted it, and threw the card on which it was rolled down to the floor. Then he came back to me and said, 'Ain't you got any money?' and I managed to answer 'No.' He said nothing, but turned up one side of my apron, and thrusting his hand into one pocket, and pulling out a hankerchief, tossed it to the floor. He then lifted the apron on the other side and pulled from the other pocket of my dress \$7 in a roll. He kept his eyes constantly screaming as he worked. Next he took the lamp and went into the bedroom and ransacked the closet, scattering the clothes all over the floor. He found a fifty-cent fractional note, and then, noticing that the light that he held was visible from the street, he brought it back and continued his search in the dark. I don't know how much money he found, but it must have been nearly \$50. He then went to the bureau drawers, pulled out all the drawers of the desk that stood by my side, and emptied their contents on the floor. After he had satisfied himself that there was no more money, he walked quickly and noiselessly into the hall, and shutting the door, paused there for a minute or 'wo, as though waiting to ascertain whether I would make an outcry. Then he went out and shut the door. I was as though in a trance. I could neither move nor speak, and I sat motionless, looking ahead. I must have sat in that manner for nearly an hour, and then I heard a tapping at the window panes. I managed to get up and stagger to the door, for I knew it was my husband. I went back to the room and fell into my seat, and it was nearly half an hour before I could make known what had occurred.

TREASURY TROUBLE.

THE OTTAWA COUNTY TREASURER SEIZED BY THE STATE FOR INVESTIGATION—THE TREASURER AND POSSE BREAK IN THE DOOR OF THE ROOM AND EJECT THE STATE'S EXAMINER.

Certain suspicions entertained by the Auditor of State led him on Wednesday to appoint John B. Wright, of Port Clinton, to examine into the financial condition of the Ottawa county treasury, while Treasurer Magee was at Columbus settling Ottawa county's indebtedness to the State. Mr. Wright's appointment as examiner was sent him by telegraph as soon as Treasurer Magee arrived in Columbus, and on receipt of his orders he at once went into the Treasurer's room in the court house at Port Clinton and demanded the keys of the Deputy Treasurer, Mr. Heller. The Deputy was not inclined to surrender the keys, and went to a lawyer's office for legal advice before he would consent to do so. The lawyer told him that he would have to surrender the treasury to Mr. Wright, and he accordingly did so. He was then asked by the examiner for the combination of the safe, but replied that he had forgotten it, and consequently the vault could not be opened. Mr. Wright then told the Deputy that he must leave the room, as the apartment would now be closed and placed under guard until orders were received from the Auditor of State as to what should be done.

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A grand-daughter of General Nathaniel Green is a resident of Toledo, Ohio. She has in her possession two relics, one of which is an old style double sugar bowl, owned originally by General Green's mother, and the other is an eighty-dollar Centennial bill numbered 14,922 and dated 1777.

A MURDERER CONFINED IN THE KNOX COUNTY JAIL.

A brief account of the Holmes county wife murder was published in last week's Banner. On Friday last Sheriff Nelson, of Holmes county, came to Mr. Vernon, of Holmes county, to the jail in Millersburg, not being deemed safe enough for the confinement of a prisoner charged with the crime of murder. On Monday of this week, in company with Sheriff Armstrong and an interpreter, we visited the jail for the purpose of eliciting the facts of the horrible deed for the benefit of the readers of the Banner.

The prisoner is a German, unable to speak any comprehensible English, named Henry Mosenbach; is 43 years of age; about five feet eight inches in height; wears chin whiskers of a sandy hue; small grey eyes set far back beneath protruding eyebrows, and a low, receding forehead. His countenance, although not very prepossessing, is not as repulsive as one would expect to find in a man who could perpetrate so brutal a murder. We found Mosenbach in a very good humor, considering his situation, and lighting his pipe, he expressed a willingness to answer all questions put him relative to the matter.

He came to this country some eight years since and settled in Baltimore. He soon after married, and in a few years his wife died. He claims to have met his late wife while she was a tramp on the road with two children. Her lineage was Irish, but she had a knowledge of German. He made a proposal of marriage to her if she would dispose of her children, and she left them with parties in Pennsylvania. He kept his agreement, and in 1874 brought her to Ohio, and settled in Berlin township, Holmes county, where he worked a small farm of 25 acres on shares. He was not addicted to drinking, and says he got along very well with his wife until within a few months past, when he observed an undue intimacy between her and a neighbor. Some two weeks before the murder she left his house for several days, and took up her abode beneath the roof of the man whom he suspected was the cause of her infidelity. He went to the house and endeavored to persuade her to return, but without success. She came back of her own accord, however, a few days after, sick, and was compelled to go to bed. With her young babe, four months old, by her side, Mosenbach was not at home at the time, and when he came in, at the sight of her, a fiendish spirit seemed to take possession of his reason, and despite her cries for mercy, the brute seized a ring of a ladder and beat her over the head and body, and, with fingers clutching her throat, strangled her until life was extinct. He then left the house and started for Berlin, as he says, to give himself up to the authorities, but was overtaken on the road by pursuers. He says he did not intend to kill her; that his conscience does not trouble him about the act, and that he is prepared for any punishment the law may inflict upon him, even if it be the penalty of hanging, which, in all probability, will be the verdict when his case goes to the jury. In religious faith he professes to be a Lutheran.—Mt. Vernon Banner.

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